



Cyanobacteria as Biocatalysts for Solar-driven Biofuel Production

Wim Vermaas

Center for Bioenergy and Photosynthesis, and

School of Life Sciences

Arizona State University

wim@asu.edu





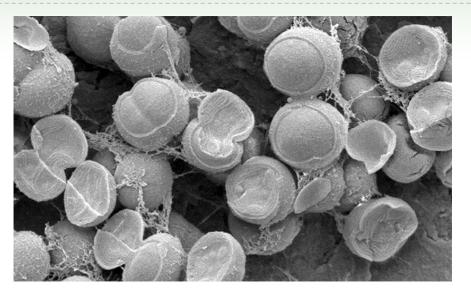




Cyanobacterial Platform for Solar Biofuel Production



Efficiency < 1%



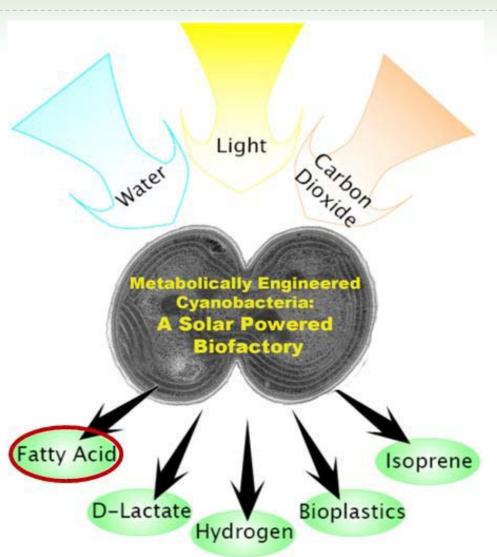
Efficiency ~4%

- Switchable to stationary phase:
 - no net biomass generation
 - no net mineral use
- Secreted fatty acid, easy separation
- Few biochemical steps
- Can use atmospheric CO₂





Synechocystis as a Biocatalyst



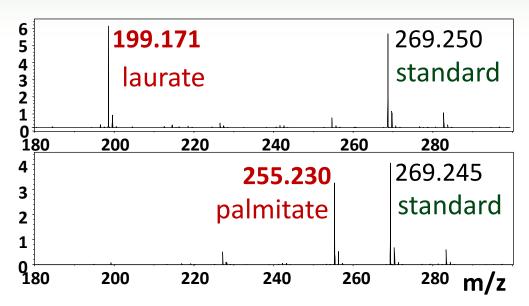
Visible Light Energy Conversion Efficiency

- Currently: 3%,\$10/gal
- Long-term goal:10%, \$3/gal
- Theoretical max:21%



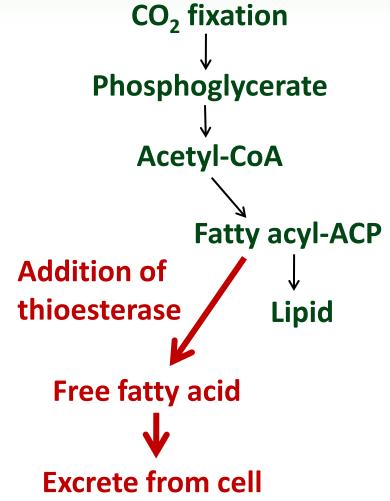


Producing Secreted Fatty Acids from Light and CO₂



"Dial in"
desired product
with specific
thioesterase









Excellent Fatty Acid Recovery



Expanded-bed columns of reusable resin

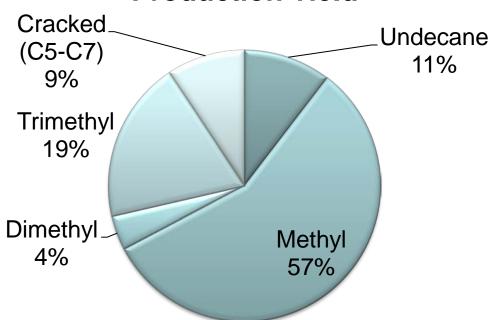




Decarboxylation and Isomerization

Fatty acid conversion to alkane (at high temperature and pressure, and with a catalyst for decarboxylation and isomerization)

Production Yield







Properties	
Freeze Point*	-35 °C
Flash Point	37 °C
Mass Conversion	83%

*As low as we can test





Scale-up Scenario







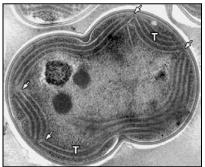






The Team







NC STATE UNIVERSITY





